E. Camp

WESTERN RECORDER.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATRONAGE, AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY, AND AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

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REPORT

OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

We have just received the Ninth Report of the American Education Society, which occupies, together with accompanying documents, a pamphlet of 56 pages, and embraces much interesting matter. We are sorry to learn from it, however, that the funds of the institution are considerably reduced. About $2000 less were received the last year, it seems, than was paid into the treasury the year preceding. If we were to look at nothing but the account current of the society, we should doubtless see much cause of discouragement. But the truth is, that the great objects of this important institution are extensively going forward, through the medium of smaller associations of a similar nature which remain independent; transacting their own business in their own way: and though the funds of the American Education Society are diminished by the circumstance, there remains not the least doubt but that more is now doing among the various denominations of Christians, than at any former period, towards facilitating the acquirement of classical and Theological information. Whether this is all done after the most economical method, we will not pretend to say. For ourselves, we have always been in favour of large societies, embracing numerous auxiliaries, which maintain a share of independence, but embody their proceedings in the reports of a parent institution. This plan of operations seems indispensable in Foreign and Domestic Missions: it has its peculiar advantages in Bible and Tract Associations, and in Societies for Meliorating the condition of the Jews; and doubtless it would be equally beneficial in carrying forward the objects of the Education Society, could it be prosecuted with the same facility: But in this, there is a difficulty. Christians of various denominations can often be brought to unite in sending Missionaries to the heathen—in distributing Bibles and Tracts, and in sending messengers of salvation to the Jews: but the work of educating pious young men for the ministry, unhappily calls forth more sectarian feelings, we believe, than are to be met with in most other undertakings that characterize the present age of activity.

Under such circumstances, it is not to be regarded as a source of discouragement that different denominations determine to support their own beneficiaries; and let us rejoice that even in this way the work is going onward; and look forward to a time when sectarian distinctions shall cease, and real christians shall universally see, eye to eye.

There is another cause which tends to diminish the funds of the American Education Society—the extensive formation of independent societies in the same denomination: but as this is not peculiar in the history of such efforts as we are now contemplating, we shall wave the consideration of it at the present time, and lay before our readers an extract from the document before us.

"In reporting their own transactions and the progress of the Society since the last anniversary, the Board have only to say,—that one hundred and ninety-eight beneficiaries, scattered through the different states, from Georgia to Maine, have received appropriations, amounting, in the whole, to $10,210;—that of these young men, fifty in the first stage of their education, are pursuing their studies at sixteen different Academies; and one hundred and forty-eight, in the second stage of their education, in thirteen different Colleges.—That the receipts into the Treasury have been $9,454.88, being more than $2,000 less than the receipts of the preceding year; that of the amount received $1,230, were on life subscriptions, being $700 less than the income from this source the preceding year; that no portion of the money received the past year on the current fund has been applied to the increase of the permanent fund; that, so far as the Directors are informed, no new Auxiliary Societies have been formed the past year;—and that the gentleman who has performed, for three years past, the duties of General Agent, having, some months ago, relinquished his charge; the interests of the Society have, in some degree, suffered, from the want of that minute and constant attention, which cannot be afforded except by a man completely devoted to the business; while the Directors have been, and are still, seeking, not without some hope of success, to fill the vacancy with an individual competent to the labours required.

"But the usefulness of the American Education Society, is not to be estimated by merely counting the number of its Beneficiaries, and calculating the amount of its funds. If it were so, the Directors and their Patrons might fold their hands in despondency; for the immediate and directly visible influence of their exertions, is no less inadequate to the growing necessities of our country, than the seed which the husbandman scatters in spring would be to sustain the thousands who will feed on the abundance which he gathers in harvest.—Our present operations are to be valued mainly as the *germ of other and future efforts*, as powerful as they will be diversified, and fully commensurate with the wants of this vast community.—And yet, in the opinion of the Directors, many, by overlooking these indirect and collateral influences, have been emboldened to denounce our scheme as a chimera, and its advocates as enthusiasts; and not only so, but some who are friendly to our cause, while they have noted in despondency the disparity between our operations and our purpose, have been half persuaded to give over to the sole care of a wonder-working Providence, an enterprise which seems to them beyond the compass of human agency. A proper view of the object for which we are associated, and of the manifold causes that are now conspiring to promote it, is all that is needed, either to silence the cavils of the unfriendly, or to cheer the despondency of the timid."

(*To be continued.*)

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL.

The Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians and others in North America, had its origin in the efforts of a number of individuals associated for the promotion of Christian knowledge, in 1762. The Society was not, however, incorporated till 1797. By a recommendation of the Legislature, a collection was taken up that year in various Congregational societies in this Commonwealth, (Mass.) amounting to $1561. The capital of the Society now amounts to more than $25,000, of which 9,000 were the donation of John Alford, Esq. of Charlestown, the income of which is devoted exclusively to the Indians. This society is limited by its charter to fifty members, and consists of gentlemen of different religious denominations. The Sermon at the late [37th] anniversary, was preached Nov. 4. at the First Church in this city, by Rev. Mr. Gile of Milton. Collection, 162 dollars.—*Boston Telegraph.*

From the Christian Gazette.

A THOUGHT ON THE IRREVERENT USE OF SCRIPTURE.

A writer in the Western Luminary, complains of the *irreverent use of Scripture* now become frequent. His ideas on this subject being in accordance with our own, we republish the article entire.

It was a strange sort of compliment, even at the court of a corrupt prince and in a venal age, which a distinguished female author paid to three members of the royal family, when she compared them to *the Holy Trinity*. But if the adulation of slaves can offer, or the awful presumption of princes receive such praise—let us, at least, who in America pay no reluctant and extorted tribute to tyrants, keep ourselves free from this irreverent and sinful use of the awful name of God, his attributes, and his word.

It was with emotions not short of horror, that we read among the toasts drank at a patriotic festival in a neighbouring state, the following sentiments.

"George Washington, John Hancock, and Benjamin Franklin—THE TRINITY OF OUR REPUBLIC in '83."

"Gen. La Fayette—*we love him, because he first loved us.*"

"The Constitution of the United States—The Cherubim which PROTECTS the rights and privileges of the American people."

Now, for those venerable names, and incomparable Constitution, we bear, we are persuaded, as much reverence as the spirit which dictated these (shall we not say) blasphemous expressions. But shall we, therefore, insult Heaven, and Heaven's God, by bringing down an awful mystery of his nature into the prostituted service of illustrating our regard to man? Shall we so belittle the language in which our obligations to love and adore the Redeemer of men are clothed, by applying it to any, to even the highest obligations of man to man?

The old Romans connected piety towards God with love of country. Upon this standard of admeasurment, *they* cannot truly love their *country*, who, to laud their country's benefactors, blaspheme the name of their country's God—And truly it may be questioned, whether many of those PATRIOTIC BACCHANALS, at which SUCH SENTIMENTS are engaged and proclaimed, do not more rouse God's wrath against the nation, than all the praises of such anniversaries can appease.

No plea of ignorance or of inconsideration will avail to excuse, or even to palliate this use of the name and word of God. They MIGHT have KNOWN; they MIGHT have CONSIDERED. He who will at last clothe a guilty world in eternal confusion for "what they did not," will scarcely lend an ear to such excuses for what men so guiltily DID. If a view of such irreverence did not make us too solemn, we could amuse ourselves with the ignorance which makes the ONE American Constitution TWO or perhaps a HOST OF ANGELS—CHERUBIM.

VENERATOR.

EXCUSES FOR NEGLECTING FAMILY PRAYER.

I have a neighbour who has been a professor of religion for five years. During the first four years, he almost uniformly neglected family prayers. I often conversed with him upon the importance of the duty, and the obligation that rested upon him, as the master of a family and a professing Christian, to perform it. But, while he acknowledged the duty to be important, he was continually representing his case as peculiar, and bringing up a thousand excuses to justify himself in neglecting prayer. I was repeatedly met with these excuses—"*You know I have not abilities. I cannot do as some can. I am ignorant.—Have never had the learning that you have. I am afraid that I should make mistakes.—And besides, I am naturally very bashful. I have no confidence to speak before others.*" I often reasoned with him and tried to show him the folly and the guilt of these excuses, but to little purpose. He did, indeed, pray with his family a few times, after one of their number was suddenly removed by death. But when this solemn impression subsided, he deserted the throne of grace, and sought to quiet his conscience with his old excuses.

About a year ago, during a powerful revival among us, he was brought under an awful conviction of sin: his old hope was torn from him; his refuges of lies were swept away. He cried out in the bitterness of his soul—"What shall I do to be saved?" We hope he is now a true penitent—a new creature. He has now, abilities, and learning, and confidence enough to pray. From that time to this, the evening and the morning sacrifice have been regularly offered upon the family altar: and his active exertions to increase family piety in the neighbourhood, have been greatly blessed.

Soon after his change of feelings, he expressed to me his views of his former life. He looked upon it as a dismal picture. In mentioning his neglect of family prayer he said, "I have spent four years in trying to excuse myself from this important duty. I invented every excuse which I thought would appear plausible to men, and laboured to make myself believe that these excuses were real. And I did succeed, in some measure, in quieting my conscience; but every now and then it stung me like a viper. I had no solid peace of mind. When danger and death came near, I was alarmed—I was tormented. Oh! what miserable excuses I made to get rid of duty. Excuses which did not satisfy myself—which men suspected, and which the omniscient God knew to be false. I can now see the true reason why I neglected family prayer. It was the same reason that led me to neglect all prayer. It was because I had no heart to it. I really hated to pray. I could do any thing but go before God in prayer.—The least reflection made me feel so guilty, so ashamed of myself, that I wanted to keep as far from God as I could. I would give myself no time for reflection, but keep every thought about my soul, God, and eternity, as far out of mind as possible. These were the true reasons why I neglected family prayer; and yet I was trying to persuade myself, and to make others believe, that I was really unable to pray. Oh! what delusion. Oh! what a wonder of mercy that I now have a heart to pray." May God save us from these vain excuses. May we ask ourselves—Am I now sincere in making them? Could I see them pinned to my dying pillow? Could I carry them to the bar of God, and present them on the final day, as excuses for neglecting my duty?

[*Zion's Herald.*

MARINER'S CHURCHES.

We are delighted to notice the continual improvement which is making in the condition of seamen, since the establishment of churches particularly for their accommodation. In a spiritual sense, this hitherto neglected class of persons, is becoming one of the most interesting portions of community; and testimonies are continually coming in, to show how much good has been done.—The hand of God is distinctly to be seen in this thing, and the work is indeed "marvellous in our eyes."—*Bost. Tel.*

TRIAL OF FIVE OSAGE INDIANS FOR MURDER.

Our readers will doubtless recollect that we noticed a short time since, under the head of "OSAGE MAGNANIMITY," the delivering up of several Indian chiefs to our government, to be tried for their lives, in consequence of having murdered several white men. The Arkansas Gazette of the 30th of October, gives the result of the trial.

At the late term of the Superior Court of the Territory of Arkansas, five Chiefs or Head-Men of the Osage Nation of Indians, viz:

Cha-to-kah-wa-she-pe-she, (Mad Buffalo,)
Wa-na-sha-shinger, (Little Eagle,)
Wa-sha-ba-shinger, (Little Bear,)
Sha-ku-shinger, (Little Rattle Snake,) and
He-sha-ke-he-ree, (Caddo Killer,)

were indicted and arraigned for the murder, on the 17th of November last, of Major *Curtis Welborn*, a citizen of this Territory, who was engaged in hunting on the Dela Blue, or Blue river, a tributary of Red river, lying west of the Territory of Arkansas, and within the tract of country ceded by the United States to the Choctaw Indians.

Mad Buffalo, as [illegible] in our last, was tried separate from [illegible] companions, and convicted.

The remaining four were tried together on Tuesday last. After the cause was submitted to the Jury, they retired for a short time, and returned with a verdict of guilty, against Little Eagle. The remainder of the prisoners, Little Bear, Little Rattle Snake, and Caddo Killer, were acquitted, and, accordingly, immediately discharged from confinement by the Court.

On Thursday last, *Cha-to-kah-wa-she-pe-she*, (or Mad Buffalo,) and *Wa-na-sha-shinger*, (or Little Eagle,) were again brought into Court, to receive sentence of death, which was pronounced, in a very impressive manner, by Judge JOHNSON. They are to be hanged on Tuesday, the 21st day of December next.

When Mad Buffalo was asked, what cause he had to show, why sentence of death should not be passed upon him? he made a long and sensible speech to the Court; in the course of which, he admitted that he belonged to the party who committed the murder, but denied having any agency in it himself. He said that he was some distance off, in a cave, at the time of the attack, and that he had remonstrated against it—that he was friendly to the Americans, and wished to preserve peace and harmony with them.

This Chief appears to be considerably advanced in years, is large and well-proportioned, of fine and commanding mein, and shows from his interesting countenance and manner, that he possesses a superior mind and great intelligence, for one of his race. The sentence of death he received with the greatest composure, and without betraying the slightest emotion of fear.—The mode of his death is all that he objects to; and we understand, he declared to the interpreter, that he would kill himself before the day appointed for his execution arrives. Indeed, so determined is he to avoid the ignominious death that awaits him, that, on Friday evening last he made an attempt on his life, by stabbing himself with a small pen-knife, (which had been given to him for the purpose of cutting tobacco,) in his left breast opposite his heart. The blade of the knife, however, was too short to effect the object which he evidently intended, and only inflicted a deep wound, which is not considered dangerous.

Little Eagle is also an elderly man, but of less prepossessing appearance than his fellow prisoner. When asked for his defence previous to receiving sentence, he replied, that he was a poor man—meaning as was explained by the interpreter, that he was no orator, and therefore unable to make a speech in his own defence. He says but little, and received his sentence in sullen silence.

STATE OF RELIGION IN INDIANA.

A letter from Rev. Isaac Reed, Owen County, Indiana, published in one of the religious journals, gives a very affecting view of the condition of the churches in Salem Presbytery in that state. The territory of this Presbytery stretches 200 miles along the Ohio, 200 along White river, and an equal distance on the Wabash, including 45 settled counties, and a population of 120,000 souls. The number of Presbyterian churches scattered over this territory is 31; and only eight of these have pastors, or the stated ministrations of the Gospel. Mr. Reed mentions the vacant ones, and states which are able to support a preacher, and the sums which the others respectively are willing to contribute annually for the same object. In all these places, says he, "the people are importunate, soliciting for some minister to come and abide with them. I think if we had the men who were willing to settle, and bear some things for the elect's sake, and imitate Paul, and labour some, working with their hands, so that with him they could say, 'these hands have ministered to my necessities,' we could settle ten in a year, and we should then have but half as many ministers as churches. Missionaries are received joyfully and treated kindly, while in this state, and several of them have been the means of much good when here. But the great evil has been, they have been here for six and four months—have done something—prepared the way to do more, and have gone away and returned not again."

This representation is substantially true of all the western states, and presents a powerful inducement to every friend of religion to encourage Education Societies, and Theological Seminaries, and every other means which the Head of the Church condescends to employ in building up its waste places. Our readers are not to understand from it, however, that this 120,000 souls have only eight ministers to dispense to them the bread of life. There are, undoubtedly, within the same bounds, several pious and zealous, and useful ministers of other denominations, promoting the cause of their common Lord; so that the statements respecting one church, do not show the *precise*, although they usually do the *general* condition of the *whole* body of the people.—*Fam. Vis.*

HAPPY INFLUENCE OF TRACTS.

The 4th number of the American Tract Magazine furnishes the following extract of a letter from a student at Andover.

"In a recent excursion, I became acquainted with a young gentleman who is a warm friend to Tracts and all efforts made to increase their circulation. A few winters since, he taught a school in the town of H——, in New-York, and was the happy instrument of exciting the religious attention of a man and his wife, by reading them a Tract. They had treated him with attention and kindness, and he esteemed them as personally his friends; they were respectable in society, and carefully sought a present and temporal interest, but were negligent of a future and eternal one, and especially showed how far a carnal mind was leading them astray, by their treatment of the Sabbath. Instead of attending worship with the children of God, they used to ride off a few miles, in good weather, to visit their relations. This was a cause of pain to my acquaintance, and he resolved to make a feeble effort to show them their error and lead them to reform. On one Saturday morning, he called upon the family; and after having done some little errand, as a pretext for calling, he proposed to read to them a Tract from a collection of bound ones which he carried with him. He began to read, doubting, whether the man would attend till he should close. The Tract he had selected was, '*A Persuasive to Public Worship.*' He was himself much interested, and read with spirit, and soon found he had the close attention of the man and his wife. As he closed the Tract, which near the end, entreats the reader or hearer to be with the people of God in their assembly on the very next Sabbath, he left the house. He was affected; he felt that he had performed a duty of expostulation and reproof, which he could not have done so satisfactorily by his own remarks; and he felt, as every one should feel who attempts to give reproof, the need of divine assistance. He walked but a few rods, and gave vent to his burthened mind by earnest prayer that a blessing might attend his feeble effort. On the morrow he was agreeably surprised to see the man at meeting; and soon too, he learned that both the man and his wife were earnestly inquiring the way of life, and reconciliation with an offended God. The way was shown them, as it is hoped, by the Holy Spirit; and in one month from their hearing the Tract, they were joyfully hoping in Christ."

FANATICISM IN SOUTH AMERICA.

We have received accounts from South America, which give us reason to believe that before this date the continent is free from the Spanish yoke. Bolivar has been successful in his operations against the royalists, and is rejoicing in the blessings of civil liberty. But if the provinces of South America have succeeded in emancipating themselves from Spanish tyranny and have obtained the acknowledged right of self government, and established their civil liberty, they cannot be thought to have half done their work of establishing in their several countries a *rational liberty*, while they are held in the chains of superstition and *religious tyranny*—the worst slavery under heaven. The following account of the murder of Mr. Hayden, lately a citizen of Albany, must fill every mind with indignation. We take it from the National Democrat.—*Bapt. Reg.*

We have lately received a shocking account of the murder of one of our fellow citizens, Mr. Seth Hayden, who formerly resided in this city, and carried on his business of a shoe maker, in Green street. Mr. Hayden was working in his shop in Mexico, not long since, when the *Host*, as it is called, moved by in procession. Mr. Hayden, whose door was open, kneeled in his shop out of reverence to this *religious* ceremony; but this, it seems, was not doing sufficient homage to the mummery, and a fanatic entered with a drawn sword, and ordered him to go out and kneel down with the multitude of spectators in the street. Mr. Hayden refused to comply with this order, and was assassinated by the monster on the spot; nor were his fellow countrymen and other protestants, afterwards permitted to bury him, without being assailed by a mob, and some of them severely wounded, before the tardy aid of authority could be obtained to quell the riot! Such are the effects of *Priestcraft*, the most detestable of all craft, among a people who are throwing off one yoke of tyranny, merely, as we greatly fear, to substitute another. Still we hope that time may remove from their eyes the film of darkness, and let them into glorious light.

OLD SELECTIONS.

SUBMISSION.

The committing ourselves to God, implies a resignation of our wills to the will of God, to be disposed of as seems good in his eyes. It may be, thou canst refer a difficult case to God, provided that he will determine and issue it according to thy desires; but in truth that is no submission or resignation at all, but a limiting of, and prescribing to God. It was an excellent reply that a choice christian once made to another:—When a beloved and only child lay in a dangerous sickness, at the point of death, a friend asked the mother, what would you now desire of God in reference to your child? Would you beg of him its life or death, in the extremity it is now in? The mother answered, *I refer that to the will of God*. But, said the friend, if God would refer it to you, what would you choose then? *Why, truly*, said she *if God would refer it to me, I would even refer it to God again*. This is the true committing of ourselves, and our troublesome concerns to the Lord.—*Flavel.*

True faith includes not only a speculative knowledge and belief, but a clear, affecting realizing view, and an hearty approbation of the things known and believed concerning Jesus Christ; and such a view, such an approbation, cannot be produced by any human means, but only by the enlightening influence of the Holy Spirit shining into the heart."

The outer door of the understanding is often broken open by the force of truth, while the inner door of the heart remains fast bolted.

Circular,

From the Presbytery of Oneida to the Churches under their care.

Beloved Brethren:—

It is a standing rule of the Presbyterian Church, to take up an annual contribution for the Education of Pious and Indigent Young Men for the Gospel Ministry. At a meeting of Presbytery in the month of October last, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Churches under the care of this body, to take up a contribution on the first Sabbath in January, annually, or as soon after as may be convenient, for the benefit of the Western Education Society.

Resolved, That a Circular be addressed to all the Churches in our connexion, in the month of December annually, exhibiting the existing state, both of the funds and the wants of this Institution.

In compliance with this last resolution, the following statement is now presented to the Churches.

In the course of the past year, the Boarding House in Clinton, has been completed; a convenient Barn and other Out-houses have been erected; and the Society has on hand, disposable property sufficient to pay all that remains due for these buildings.

They are indebted for nineteen acres of Land, purchased for the convenience of the establishment, $750. They owe $25 for the use of six acres cultivated by their Beneficiaries the past season. And they owe for the board of Beneficiaries before their establishment commenced—for necessary articles of provision and furniture that could not be obtained by donation; and for services rendered and articles advanced by the Steward and General Agent, for the use of the Society, about $900.

The amount of these demands, now lying against the Society, is not far from $1675. In addition to this, there is a current expense for twenty six young men, beside the family of the Steward, which cannot be less than $26 per week.

To meet these expenses,—to place this Institution upon a permanent basis, freed from pecuniary embarrassments, great exertions must still be made. A considerable sum in cash will be needed, in addition to the collections that are made in provisions. As several cash articles, indispensable to the convenience of the Boarding establishment, have not hitherto been obtained by donation, except in very partial supplies; as articles contributed are often not received at the time when they are most needed, considerable expense must be incurred in cash, to supply the wants of the Institution. This item of cash expenditure, we trust will be diminished, when the means for supplying the Boarding-House become more perfectly systematized. Still, it must be obvious that such an Institution cannot be supported without resources in cash, to a greater or less amount annually.

As this Society possesses no permanent fund;—as it is depending on voluntary contributions for all the means of its support; no method for meeting its expenditures in money has appeared, so convenient, and in all respects so suitable, as that of an annual contribution from the Churches in this vicinity. With these views, the Presbytery have recommended the course prescribed in the above resolutions.

The funds, and the wants of this Society, brethren, are now before you. You will duly appreciate, we trust, the magnitude of this object. You will not we are persuaded, suffer this Society, which has been raised up in the midst of us to so important a standing, and which promises such extensive usefulness to the Church, to fail, or to languish for the want of those resources which you might conveniently afford. No Church, and no individual, we would hope, will neglect to contribute for this object, because the aid which they can afford must be small.

The widow's two mites were as acceptable to God,—they afforded as much satisfaction, and were entitled to as great a reward, as the large sums of those who cast in of their abundance. It is chiefly by the amount of small contributions that the most of our benevolent Institutions are supported. If these are neglected, the Institutions must fail. The object before you, is one in which all true Christians have a common interest, and which all, we trust, will feel interested to support. Our only request is, that you will contribute for this object, as the Lord hath prospered you,—as will accord with the spirit of the Gospel, and as will be most satisfying to yourselves when called to give up an account of your stewardship and receive your final reward.

(*Attest.*) NOAH COE, *Stated Clerk.*

College Honours.—We learn from the Family Visitor, that no student can receive a *degree* at Hampden Sidney College, in Virginia, unless he has gained a knowledge of the whole course of Academic studies. This is undoubtedly a wise regulation, and gives to a degree a definite value. In the Colleges of New-England, a degree implies nothing more nor less, than that a man has spent four years within the walls of a College. He *may* be a scholar, or he may be a dunce.—*B. Tel.*

REVIVALS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Christian Secretary, dated Danbury, November 22, 1824.

I have had the inexpressible satisfaction of witnessing a powerful revival of religion, two miles north-west of New Milford town, the first appearance of which was early in the fall. It commenced with an individual who had formerly been a notorious swearer, but after two alarming and severe fits of sickness, and a long and more severe state of conviction, was liberated from his bondage by the grace of God, and it is now said of him as of Paul, behold he prayeth; from this instance of surprising grace, the [illegible] spread from house to house, and from heart to heart. At the close of one meeting, nearly twenty persons were struck under conviction, whom at my next visit, I found rejoicing in Christ. While visiting from house to house, and preaching among them, from the best information I could get, I should judge there were thirty persons hopefully converted, and from ten to twenty under conviction.

Yours in haste,

S. A.

A letter in our possession, dated Bullittsburg, (Kentucky,) Oct. 28, says,—"A gracious work which lately commenced at Bullittsburg, has progressed in a wonderful manner. The power of divine grace has been greatly displayed in bringing sinners from darkness to light. It has been mostly among the youth: in a case or two, only of about ten years of age, but generally from about twelve years and upwards, though some in the meridian of life and a few of more advanced age are subjects of this work. We have recieved and baptized 120."—*Col. Star.*

We learn from a correspondent, that there is at the present time a pleasing attention to religion in Winchester, N. H. under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Ely; and that, as the fruits of it thus far, about thirty individuals either have been, or now are, propounded for admission into the church.

[*Bost Telegraph.*

We are informed that *ninety-four* persons were added to Rev. Mr. Field's Church (Congregational) in Westminster, Vt. on the first Sabbath in November last.—*B. Rec.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA, MONDAY, DEC. 20, 1824.

RECAPITULATION.

One year of our Editorial labours terminates with the issuing of the present number. It has been a year marked with but few important incidents, in either the Religious, political or literary world: But the exceptions to this remark, are not unimportant.

It appears from the first number of the Recorder, that, for 18 month previous to its being issued, five Academies and six Colleges, within the United States, had been visited with Revivals of Religion—that during this period, three cities, Boston, New-York and Charleston, had shared in the same blessing; that Connecticut was then visited with such copious out-pourings of the Spirit, as had never before been witnessed in that state; and that the whole number of hopeful converts in the Union, during the period above mentioned, had been estimated at 27,000! The aspect of things in this point of view, has lamentably changed. The amount of conversions for the year past, we fear, will bear but a feeble comparison with that above mentioned; and by a reference to the second page of our numbers, it will be perceived, that revivals have gradually become less frequent and extensive; till, at the present time, they are so few and comparatively unimportant, as to indicate a very general state of coldness and inactivity.

Owing, in some measure, to this state of things, vices and errors in doctrine and practice have increased; and the funds of some of our most important religious and charitable institutions, have gradually diminished. The A. B. C. F. M., and the U. D. M. Society, are of this number. Their funds have been diminishing till the deficiency has become alarming:—At the same time, it is gratifying to observe, that the distribution of Tracts has increased;—and that the prosperity of Sabbath Schools has been uncommonly great. Extensive Associations for the prosecution of the one object, and the establishment of a National Union for the furtherance of the other, are to be regarded as special tokens for good, both to the rising and to the risen generation.

The breaking up of the Seneca Mission, which was first noticed in the 6th number of the Recorder, was a circumstance which occasioned very general excitement. But we trust that it will eventually be overruled for good, in calling forth increasing exertions in behalf of the neglected tribes of the wilderness. The religious character of many of these tribes is rapidly improving, and the question as to their civilization is no longer considered problematical.

The state of our coloured population, and the condition of our sea-faring men, as well as that of some of the polluted portions of our cities, is greatly improved: and our prisons and almshouses, and houses of correction which have been made the objects of pious solicitude, have borne ample testimony that the labours bestowed on them, are not in vain.

We have several times of late, alluded to the deficiency of funds for the support of Domestic Missions. This appears from a notice in the Recorder, which was condensed from the last Tract issued by the U. D. M. Society. The funds of this important society have since increased, and we trust that a conviction of its importance is gradually gaining ground.

Mr. Frey has been engaged the year past, in establishing Auxiliary Melioration Societies, and making collections for increasing the funds of the parent institution: and though he has recently located himself in New-York, yet the appointment of an Agent for visiting the European continent, as mentioned in the present number of the Recorder, is a sufficient indication that the general interest in favour of the Jews continues undiminished.

Nor can we yet believe, that the interest in favour of Foreign Missions has received a radical diminution Nothing is wanting but a general increase of the spirit of religion, to rouse the sleeping energies of Christians in behalf of perishing millions. Let the Monthly Concert be more punctually attended—let a spirit of prayer occ[illegible] ly will Foreign Mis[illegible] of benevolent enterp[illegible] forth new energy and activity.

Since the commencement of our Editorial labours, we have had the pleasure of recording the safe arrival and permanent location of the reinforcement to the mission of the Sandwich Islands. The moral and religious aspect of these islands, is fast improving; and even the death of their King and Queen, we doubt not will be overruled for their good.

Our Missionaries in Palestine have been making valuable discoveries, establishing their influence, distributing tracts and portions of scripture; and what is still more important, they are gradually undermining the prejudices of the Jews. The first Protestant Missionaries to that region were sent out from this country: but European Societies are beginning to participate in the labour.

In the 23d number of the Recorder, we had the satisfaction of communicating to our readers, the important intelligence that a signal blessing had descended from the Spirit of Grace on one of the stations in India. Since that time, favourable accounts have been received from other stations. Even the Birmese war, which was at first viewed with serious apprehension and solicitude, seems likely to progress without injury to the Missionaries.

Protestant Europe affords, at the present moment, a most interesting spectacle. A single impulse seems to awaken the Christian energies of its inhabitants; one uniform spirit, for the most part, prevails; and their operations are fast increasing in extent and magnitude. The Catholics are beginning to share in the work; and many of the Jews in Germany and Prussia, are anxiously inquiring whether Jesus of Nazareth is indeed the Christ the Saviour of the world.

New triumphs of the Gospel have recently been exhibited in the Islands of the Pacific; and some of the West India Islands, notwithstanding the violence of opposition, are gradually improving in their religious character.

Passing from the religious to the political world, we find that the state of the civilized nations remains much as formerly. The cause of liberty is losing ground in Spain and Portugal, the internal state of which is truly "frightful." But Greece has sustained another campaign against her barbarous oppressors, and manifested a spirit of determined perseverance which will doubtless result in her entire liberation. She deserves to be free; yet it is still believed that the 'Allies' will interfere in the final settlement of her government.

The prospects of South America have greatly improved within the year past; and that whole region of country will, in all probability, soon free itself from the remaining shackles of foreign influence, and present an extended field for missionary and literary enterprise.

Turkey is loosing strength; and her empire shows more and more the symptoms of decay. Austria and Russia are gaining the ascendancy among the Allied powers But, as the barbarous millions that populate the immense regions of the Autocrat are fast verging towards civilization, and learning to think for themselves, it seems probable that at no very distant period, there will be a dismemberment of the Russian empire.

England has seen no important changes the year past. France, during the same period, has buried one king and peaceably crowned another. Sweden has been so tranquil under her very popular king, as scarcely to have excited observation; and, if we except the Pope of Rome, who is increasingly solicitous to retain his Catholic subjects in the bonds of ignorance and ecclesiastical oppression, the remaining powers of Europe have presented nothing worthy of particular observation.

Our own country, on the eve of a Presidential election, has been much occupied with political speculations and intrigues. Her internal resources have gained strength, and her foreign relations are improving. The arrival of her much loved and distinguished visiter on the 15th of August, was announced in the 18th number of the Recorder.

The most important event that has recently occurred in the Republic of Letters, is the death of the great English Poet—A new critical Review has been established in Westminster—Real or imaginary discoveries of an astonishing nature have been made in the moon, by one of the German philosophers—American literature is gaining character in Europe; and German literature is becoming popular in America.

Our institutions for the cultivation of literature are rising in importance; and their number and endowments are increasing. Yale College was never more prosperous than at the present moment. Williams' College flourishes, notwithstanding the prosperity of the Collegiate Institution at Amherst. A similar remark is applicable to the Colleges and Theological Seminaries at the south. Hampden Sidney College has excited considerable interest; Princeton Theological Institution has received accessions to its funds; a similar Institution in this region is fast rising in importance, and a lively interest is exerted in its favour. Hamilton College now enjoys, in a peculiar manner, the gracious smiles of Heaven; and the Western Education Society established in its vicinity, bids fair to be soon placed on a more permanent basis.

After closing our hasty review of the incidents of the past [illegible] we have only to add a word or two, res[illegible] the Second Volume of the Recorder.

A large and respectable portion of our patrons, seem desirous of perusing more detailed accounts of the most important religious and political occurrences. What was impracticable in a semi-monthly paper, [illegible] consistent with the [illegible] with the method we have hitherto pursued, [illegible] shall, for their accomodation, *superadd* to the details, condensed views of the current articles of intelligence, which will save the labour of a more extended perusal.

Our columns, henceforward, will contain a greater proportion of political & miscellaneous matter:—we shall also have room for a greater number of *well written* communications. The great advantage which the weekly Journalist derives from these, is seldom fully appreciated by any one who is unacquainted with the laborious duties of an Editor: nor is any one else apprised of the vexations, and hindrances that are occasioned by well meant communications, written illegibly, and indited in a careless manner.—Much of the usefulness of the Recorder, will in future depend on the *number* and *character* of communications; and its friends can scarcely perform a more acceptable service, than to make it a vehicle of their thoughts and feelings, in relation to the important objects it embraces.

This number of the Recorder is issued one day earlier than usual on account of the Thanksgiving.

Several articles of interest are deferred, to make room for the abstract of the President's Message, and the Recapitulation of the events of the past year.

"F. F. B.'s" favour shall be duly acknowledged.

PLAIN FACTS.

Under this head, the Christian Gazette mentions that more than *sixty thousand* individuals of different ages and descriptions of character, in the city of Philadelphia, live in the grossest ignorance of the gospel of salvation—that false teachers are industriously disseminating error both from the pulpit and the press; and yet, that a single, solitary, faithful missionary who had laboured with some degree of success for "two years past, in season, and out of season, with watchings, and prayers, and tears for the good of perishing immortals, and whose labours had been blessed of God in the collection of a small congregation from those who had previously been in utter darkness—that even this indefatigable missionary has been compelled to leave his work of mercy and benevolence, merely for the want of a *bare subsistence!* If these facts are indeed so, what are we to think of the state of religious feeling in Philadelphia?

Want of Bibles in New-York.—The Religious Chronicle, says that a great many of the population of the city of New-York are destitute of the Bible; and that in a single ward, the number of these amounts to 1750.

American Tract Magazine.—We have received the first four numbers of the American Tract Magazine, a little pamphlet issued monthly in Boston, at fifty cents a year. No one, we believe, can rise from a perusal of these numbers, without feeling an increased conviction of the utility of Religious Tracts.

New-York State Tract Society.—The publishers of the Magazine issued by this society, request that such copies of the first number as can be conveniently spared, may be returned for the accommodation of the increasing numbers of subscribers.

Catharine Brown.—The Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners, is preparing for the press, to be issued the ensuing month, the Life of Catharine Brown, the Cherokee. Catharine was the sister of David Brown, who recently made the southern tour with the Secretary, and excited such general and deep interest in behalf of the nation whose situation and prospects he so eloquently and successfully portrayed. She had made rapid progress in her studies and avocations in the Mission Family: She was endowed by nature with a good understanding; and for a considerable time previous to her last sickness, she gave the most satisfactory evidence of a renovation of heart. Her history will doubtless be found interesting and profitable to the Christian reader; and we trust that it will prove instrumental in awakening a higher degree of sympathy towards our long neglected and despised aborigines.

The Letter Z.—A writer in the Family Visitor who styles himself S, complains of the tyrannical design of the N. A. Review, to exclude his fellow servant Z, from the republic of letters; and in support of his accusations, he adduces the following words in which he himself has been unwarrantably made use of for a substitute, "viz. enterprise, fertalising, patronised, Elisabeth, recognised, recognising, organised, organisation, civilised, civilisation, generalisation, characterisation, analised, and cognisance."

Editorial Verbage.—The Editor of the Seneca Farmer, unless the Wayne Sentinel misquotes him, says, that

"The Hon. Judge Spencer has been fully and honourably exonerated from the charge of "contempt." conferred against him by the house of Assembly."

Religious Intelligence.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Report of the proceedings of the British and Foreign Bible Society, during the last year, contains a number of interesting details. It notices the progress of the Bible in New South Wales, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the island of Mauritius, at Sierra Leone, in the West Indies, in the British N. American possessions, in South America, in Egypt and Abyssinia, in Greenland and the South Sea Islands, in France, Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and in several parts of the Asiatic continent.

In South America, the scriptures have but recently found admittance;—the demand is most extensive; and the facilities for the Society's operations are great and encouraging. Applications crowd upon the Committee faster than they can be answered. Lima, at present, furnishes the most ample field for distribution. A remittance from that place has been received, amounting to £299 sterling. Five thousand copies have been requested; and a correspondent says that 10,000 would meet with a ready sale. A version in the Peruvian language has been undertaken for the benefit of the indigenous population.

In Egypt and Abyssinia, the Coptic Christians are receiving distributions from the hands of the missionaries, out of the supplies printed by the parent Institution, and by its auxiliary at Malta: and a translation of the four Gospels has been completed the last year, for the benefit of the long neglected Abyssinian church.

In Greenland, as appears by letters from the missionaries, the scriptures furnished "through the intervention of the Society," are received with the most heartfelt gratitude and joy: and in the South Sea Islands, where the triumphs of the Gospel have been so signal, the New Testament is publishing through the aid of the Society, who have already received specimens of the Acts of the Apostles, printed in the Taheitan language.

In India, three important languages, more spoken, perhaps, than any other of the dialects of that region, are at present occupying particular attention. These are the Persian, the Hindostanee, and the Bengalee. The magnitude of the operations of the printing establishment at Serampore, has been such as to require grants from the Society to the amount of £5,500, the year past. Some of the versions of the scriptures published at that station, have already gone through several editions, and are supposed to be rendered very perfect. Some copies of the Chinese Bible printed in Canton, have been lately received in England, having been bro't over by Dr. Morrison, the translator. A similar translation has been published at Serampore.

Bible classes have also been successfully established in several parts of India, one of which is "in the heart of Calcutta" itself. These associations have been attended with a good measure of that success that is witnessed in England. The Calcutta Class among other things, contributed within eight months after its formation, the amount of $1000, which is to be expended in supplying the destitute inhabitants with Bibles.

The Bible Societies in the various portions of Europe, though not *auxiliary* to the British Bible Society, are yet *closely connected* with its operations. The Bible Society of France, though recently established, already embraces seventy-five branches and auxiliaries. In Paris alone are 34. The Netherlands Society, have distributed more than 8000 Bibles and Testaments the past year, and have just completed in India, a translation into the Javanese language. Bible Societies are also established in most of the principal towns in Germany, Switzerland, Prussia, Denmark, and Sweden, which are gradually supplying the inhabitants with the scriptures; and by means of these Societies, extensive depositories are formed in almost every central point of Protestant Europe. The Catholics, too, in many instances, gladly participate in the objects of these Societies.

Dr. Leander Van Ness, is spoken of as having been instrumental in circulating, during the past year, nearly "50,000 Bibles and Testaments; making in the whole, since the first commencement of his labours, the grand total of 500,000 copies!"

"Of the great Bible Society established in the Russian empire," says the Report, "it is difficult to speak fully and yet briefly. Its various auxiliaries, forming a chain of Biblical institutions from Georgia to Archangel, and from Riga to the interior of Siberia, continue their important operations. Versions have been completed or attempted, in almost every dialect spoken throughout this vast extent of country; and those before in existence have been reprinted; some of them have reached a second, a sixth, and even a fifteenth impression. One single circumstance, the recent translation of the scriptures, for the first time, into the modern Russ language, enabling at once, so large a portion of the inhabitants of the empire to read of the wonderful works of God in their own tongue in which they were born, is almost in itself sufficient to indicate the peculiar blessing of God upon this great Society. When we consider the struggles which other nations of Europe, under circumstances not very different from those of Russia at the present day, have had to make for similar versions, we shall be better able to appreciate the extreme importance of the peaceful acquisition of such a work as the modern Russ translation. Twenty thousand copies of the New Testament in this dialect have been already printed; and an edition of 10,000 copies of the Pentateuch, is now carrying through the press."

Such exertions as these, certainly cannot be lost. The Being who delights to bless his own instituted means, will in due time render them effectual; and not only the Islands of the sea, but the whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the Lord.

THE JEWS.

Israel's Advocate for December, mentions that Rev. Doct. Milledolar has been appointed by the American Melioration Society, as an agent to Europe; but does not mention whether he will accept or decline the appointment. The Advocate quotes a passage from the Boston Recorder, intimating that Moses Ruden (who our readers will recollect has been denounced as an impostor,) may possibly prove himself to be an honest man; but after quoting the Recorder, he gives his reasons for adhering to his former opinion, one of which is that the said Moses by his own acknowledgement, has told two stories, both of which cannot be true. The following article is from the same number.

In the Jewish Expositor for September last, is an abstract of the Second Annual Report of the American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews; and an extract from the speech of the Rev. Dr. Griffin delivered at our anniversary. This, we believe, is the first time the London Society for Evangelizing the Jews has taken notice of us in their monthly publication. They begin to think our society an auxiliary in the great cause of conferring spiritual blessings on the descendants of Abraham, though our plan is essentially different from theirs. This is as it should be:—and we with pleasure and approbation, insert the concluding remarks in the article referred to, respecting our contemplated settlement. They are as follows, viz:—

"Doubtless the projected establishment should be regulated with extreme caution, and watched over with unceasing vigilance. It is not, as its enemies would represent, to pamper indolence and hypocrisy. It ought soon to be made to support itself, except so far as respects the education of Missionaries, and, perhaps, while the colony is small, the maintenance of a Minister. The expense of the passage from Europe should be provided for there. The establishment will not be long wanted for the Jews: but while it is, it will probably do good enough to outstrip, a million times, the value of the property, and afterwards it may be sold to transport the colonists to Palestine."

The Boston Telegraph, gives the following abstract of intelligence from the last number of the Missionary Herald.

CHOCTAW MISSION.

Mr. Samuel Moseley, died on Saturday, September 11th, after an illness of some weeks, which originated in an affection of the lungs.—Mr. Mosley was graduated at Dartmouth College, and received his theological education at Andover, which Seminary he left in 1821. The amiable piety, the ardent zeal and activity of his life are much spoken of by his fellow labourers: and his calm confidence and joy in the Redeemer, were conspicuous in his death. Mr. M. was not yet ordained, and had been only nine months among the heathen.

SANDWICH ISLANDS MISSION.

The expense of supporting this mission is greater than was expected, in consequence of the scarcity of certain commodities which are common here, and which are very necessary to the comfort of the missionaries:—as bread, meat, and building materials. 'If the friends of missions in America,' say they, 'knew to the full extent, how much we need boards, shingles, window-sashes, glass, &c. they would strenuously exert themselves to forward such articles.'

SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. Parvin has been principally occupied hitherto in the acquisition of the Spanish language, and in the instruction of a private school. The principal facts, which he has collected, relate to the state of education in the Province of Buenos Ayres. Several Lancasterian schools are established and supported by the government in that province. In July, 1823, there were in the University 247 scholars in the preparatory studies; 9 in the exact sciences; 19 in medicine; & 16 in jurisprudence. In the city and country, there are 64 schools comprizing 2,638 boys, and 950 girls. The importance of studying the Greek language in the higher schools is beginning to be realized. Mr. Parvin has a class of more than twenty Spanish gentlemen, who receive lessons from him in the evening, on the English language. As books in our language are very scarce, these learners are glad to obtain the New-Testament. The Bible Society at Buenos Ayres, lately remitted to the treasury of the British and Foreign Bible Society, between two and three hundred dollars, as the avails of bibles sold, and of donations.

Mr. Brigham was expected to commence a tour across the continent in September.

On the ninth of August as Mr. Brigham and Mr. Edwards were riding together, a few miles from Buenos Ayres, they were assailed and robbed by four *guacos*, or country peasants. For a time their lives were in jeopardy. Three of the villains have since been caught, and, in consequence of the affair, some spirited measures have been adopted by the government, in relation to robberies.

The amount of donations in money to the treasury of the American Board from Oct. 17th to Nov. 17th, including legacies and additions to the permanent fund, is $3,295 81.

MR. FISK AND MR. COOPER.

Our readers will recollect that we lately mentioned the circumstance of Mr. Fisk, missionary's, meeting with Mr. Cooper, a Catholic priest from Philadelphia, travelling on a pilgrimage to the "holy city." Mr. F. has lately written a letter to the Editor of the N. Y. Observer, detailing the conversations he held with Mr. C. while the latter was on his return; and such a tissue of falsehoods, inconsistencies, heresies, and intentional misrepresentations as he discloses, we could never have expected from any priest who was educated in our boasted land of light and liberty. Mr. C., it appears, extols the Inquisition, and denies the multitude of abuses attributed to it: acknowledges the legitimacy of the Pope's claims above the sovereigns of the earth; denies in the gross, what history details respecting the profligacy of many of the ecclesiastics of that church; retorts this charge on the protestants; and yet, claims indulgences as necessary to some extent; says that the *body* of Christ was *God*, and therefore could be in any given number of places at a time; that the Bible could teach nothing without a priest to explain it; and all this without any thing in the shape even of *systematic* truth. Every thing urged against him was either untrue, or not worth answering. Mr. C. is represented withall, as talkative; and as not at all disconcerted at the detection of his falsehoods, mistakes, and inconsistencies. Mr. F. says that many in America think that the Catholics are becoming mild—that in truth they would be so in this country if *any where;* but that "Protestants ought to remember that it is *Papal policy* to be *mild* till they have *power to be severe.*"

From the London Baptist Magazine.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Mr. Starham, dated at Howrah, near Calcutta, February 15.

"That dreadfully false and inimical work of the Abbey Dubois, has made a great stir in Calcutta. It has delighted those who *have been* and *still are*, enemies to the cause of Missions, and yet the statements are so glaringly false and invidious that even *they*, are obliged to palliate and apologize for them. It is a sign, in my opinion, that the Great head of the Church is about to fulfil some of his ancient predictions with regard to the extension of the Messiah's kingdom; for, whenever he has been graciously pleased either to *extend*, or *establish*, *scoffing*, *persecution* and *railing*, have been the precursors. I suppose that Dr. Marshman will wield the pen in defence of Serampore—and never could the Doctor stand on better ground. Yes, blessed be God, there are *many living witnesses* that the conversion of the Hindoos *is not impossible*. I believe the real cause of such opposition, is the probable success of Missionary efforts. There is (and none can deny it, who know any thing of these matters, a far greater prospect of the establishment of the Redeemers kingdom among the Hindoos, than ever presented itself before. I well remember the time, when, if I offered a tract or a Gospel to a rich Baboo, he would reject it with scorn; and now the same character is continually inquiring for *more books*. Not two years ago, female education was looked upon by the rich natives as a thing derogatory to their caste: now they are desirous to get female teachers for their wives and daughters. I recollect when in Sulken Bazaar, the natives would not let myself and the native with me, get a place to preach in; now they say come often—tell us more about these things. I have at this moment 36 boys, the sons of natives of good estate, reading the Scriptures in my verandah, who some time ago were afraid to touch a book. I would not anticipate great things, but I do humbly trust that your hearts will be soon refreshed by intelligence of the most pleasing description. I am astonished at the rapid progress the Gospel has made since the time Dr. Carey landed on India's shores. When we contemplate the vast extent of country over which it has been circulated, and the numerous little churches that are scattered here & there, which the world knows nothing of, we must acknowledge that the kingdom of heaven cometh not of observation:—and if from so small a beginning so much has been done, what will not our hopes anticipate?"

MISSIONARIES ARRIVED.

Mr. and Mrs. Frost, and Mrs. Graves, who left this country for Asia, about a year since, had arrived at Calcutta in March last, and were about to embark for Bombay, the place of their destination. Mrs. G., it will be recollected, excited a good deal of interest in this country, from the circumstance, that when compelled to leave Bombay for the recovery of her health, she was unwilling to take her husband from his useful labours, preferring to embark in the first vessel that offered, though almost without a female attendant. We shall be happy to hear of her safe return and entire restoration to health.

MONTHLY CONCERT IN BOSTON.

A letter from Mr. David Brown to the Corresponding Secretary, gives an affecting account of his reception among his relatives and friends, after an absence of about four years to New-England. The Journal recently received from the Missionary at Dwight, contains several notices of this young gentleman, which show that he is regarded by his nation with sentiments of cordiality and esteem; that his conduct among them is judicious and devout; and that his influence, even on their political concerns, is great and salutary. He has been chosen Secretary to both branches of the Cherokee government, beyond the Mississippi.—The Monthly Concert at Dwight is well attended. According to the last accounts, men and women were present from places *five miles* distant, for whom it was necessary to return the same evening. How does this compare with the Monthly Concert among ourselves!

A letter from Mr. Fisk, dated Jerusalem, Nov. 22, 1823, gives several anecdotes illustrative of the character of the inhabitants, and mentions a learned Greek, whose labours are of great service to the cause, having already translated into the Arabic several Tracts, and a considerable portion of the New Testament. He hoped to complete it the next summer.—The letter gives a particular history of facts relative to the arrest of Messrs. Fisk and Bird by the Turkish government, which has been noticed in former papers. This letter, which we understand is to be published, will illustrate the care which the Saviour takes of his cause, as well as strengthen the church's confidence in the ability and devotedness of her missionaries. [*Telegraph.*

Episcopal Education Society.—The seventh annual meeting of this Society was held at Georgetown, (D. C.) Oct. 28th. It is stated in the Report, that previous to July 1823, only eight young men had been assisted, by the funds of the Society. Since that time the Society had received a new and powerful impulse, and the Directors had accepted twelve beneficiaries, during the last year. Eight of those now under the care of the Society are pursuing their studides at the Theological Seminary of Virginia. Of their former beneficiaries, six have been ordained, one of whom is an acceptable preacher in the destitute suburbs of Philadelphia, and the others are occupying situations in Virginia, which before their arrival were totally destitute of the public means of grace. All the monies contributed by the Society in aid of beneficiaries are considered as loans to be returned whenever the individuals receiving them are able to do it.—*N. Y. R. Chronicle.*

Change of Location.—The visiters of William and Mary College, at their late meeting, passed a resolution, 8, to 6, that it is expedient to petition the Legislature to change the site of the Institution, with a view of increasing its utility. They also appointed a committee to prepare a petition. It is said, that, for the last fifty years, the average number of students has not exceeded forty-five.

The Rev. Mr. Wheaton of Hartford, (Con.) has returned to this country, bringing with him a large and very valuable collection of Books for the library of Washington College.

Effect of Schools.—The names of 20,000 children are registered on the books of the public schools of this state. Out of this vast number but one has been traced to a criminal court of justice. An interesting proof, that if there was more liberality in a judicious expenditure for education, there would be less required in the support of a judiciary.

The Creek Indians are fast progressing in the arts of civilization; and state as a proof of it, that upwards of 30,000 yards of cloth have been manufactured, only by those who inhabit the waters of two creeks.

Penobscot Indians.—We learn from the Boston Telegraph that a school has [illegible] fully established among the Penobscot Indians. It is in contemplation to erect a suitable house for the establishment next spring; but funds are yet to be procured, as also, the necessary articles of clothing for the children. No pecuniary assistance is at present expected from the Indians.

DONATONS
TO THE W. EDUCATION SOCIETY
For November, 1824.

ONEIDA COUNTY—	
Hanover, Religious Charitable Society, cash, $6; Ambrose Hitchcock, provisions, 4;20,	$10 20
Paris Hill, Henry McNiel, Esq. prov.	2 20
Utica, Theodore S. Gold, merchandize, 2; Ira Thurber, do. 1; Joshua Ostrom, do. 1; Ezekiel Clark, do. 1; John Camp, do. 2; Mrs. Alexander Seymour, do. 4; Sam'l Thompson, do. 1,	12 00
Trenton, From a number of Ladies, by Mrs. Cynthia Ball, mdz.	23 31
Holland Patent, Dea. Constant Seymour, prov.	2 00
Mount Vernon, Samuel Norton, prov. and mdz.	2 05
HERKIMER COUNTY—	
Norway, Smith Randall, prov. 1,25; James Churchill, mdz. 63c.	1 88
Russia, Whiting Tuttle, mdz. 50c.; dea. ——— Andrews, do. 2;	2 50
Norwich Society, Sarah Campbell, mdz. 38c.; Comfort Lee, prov. 50c.; Sarah Dixson, do. 1,50; Ann Dixson, do. 56c.	2 94
CHENANGO COUNTY—	
Brookfield, Jemima K. Moore, mdz.	6 63
	$65 71

JOHN BRADISH, *Treas'r.*

MR. HASTINGS,—Permit me through the medium of your paper, to acknowledge the receipt of $100, from Peter Smith Esq.. of Peterboro' as a donation to the funds of the Domestic Missionary Society.

SAMUEL STOCKING, *Agent.*

DEDICATION AND ORDINATION.

On the first instant, the new Congregational Meeting-house in the city of Hartford, Con. was dedicated with appropriate services; and Rev. Charles Wilcox, well known as the author of a respectable poem, entitled the "Age of Benevolence," was ordained pastor of the church and congregation who are to occupy the house. Many of this congregation originally belonged to the first Society. "So rapidly has the number of inhabitants increased within a few years," says the Christian Mirror, "that in the opinion of a respectable portion of the first society, another house was necessary, where the doctrines of the Pilgrims, those fathers of the American church, might be preached in their gospel purity and christian simplicity."

"One fact was stated, which is presumed, may challenge a parallel in this, or in any country. The first church, of which the one now formed is a branch, has been blessed with the labours of *nine* pious and able ministers, *all* of whom have passed their lives with their people, and laid their dust with those to whom they ministered."

"In every step leading to the establishment of this society, and the erection of the house, now finished in a style highly creditable to the liberality ane taste of this people, the utmost harmony and christian feeling have existed: and nothing has been the result of disaffection to their former pastor, or the members of the parent society."

The exercises of the day are represented as having been uncommonly interesting, and we must not forget to tell our musical readers that the performances of a large and respectable choir of singers instructed by Col. S. Warriner, of Springfield, are spoken of in terms of high commendation.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The 2d Session of the 18th Congress was opened on Monday the 6th instant; a quorum of both houses was formed, and the usual preliminary business transacted. The President's Message was communicated the next day at 12 o'clock. It possesses uncommon interest: but its great length, prevents us from giving any thing more than a brief abstract of its contents.

THE MESSAGE.—The Message presents a flattering picture of the condition and prospects of our country, as answering the most sanguine anticipations that have ever been entertained respecting it. It alludes in a general manner, to the flourishing state of commerce, manufactures, national finances, internal resources, and improvements, and the situation of our foreign affairs, all of which, as demanding our tribute of unfeigned gratitude to the Giver of all things; and then proceeds with some of the most interesting particulars.

Of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with foreign powers, some, it seems, have been satisfactorily terminated; while others have been suspended to be hereafter resumed under more favourable circumstances. The convention with the French government, which before this, might have been set aside by either of the parties, according to the articles it contains, still continues by mutual consent; and our claims to indemnity for certain spoliations. it is hoped, will be hereafter adjusted. Our commercial interests with Great Britain still rest on their former footing: but our trade with their West-Indian colonies, is not yet regulated by treaty: nor are the boundaries yet fixed between us and her American dominions, though they will probably be adjusted the ensuing year.

It is mentioned in terms of regret, that an arrangement between England and this country for the suppression of the slave trade, by declaring it to be of a piratical nature, &c. has not yet been accomplished. A convention to this effect had been concluded last March, between commissioners appointed for the purpose: but some trifling objection was raised to it by the British government, so that its ratification was postponed; and objections, grounded on the principles [illegible] it have also arisen in this country, the [illegible] subject is to come again before Congress the present session.

"Our commerce with Sweden,' says the President, "has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity, by treaty; and with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic Cities, the Dukedom of Oldenburg, and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on [illegible] agreement, between the respective governments."

A convention has been formed with Russia respecting the Northwest Coast, and is submitted for ratification. Our friendly intercours continues with Spain and Portugal, though several subjects of discussion have proceeded bu slowly on account of the bad state of affairs i those countries. A charge de Affairs has bee received from the new government of Brazil.

"With the remaining powers of Europe, wit those on the coast of Barbary, and with all th new South American states, our relations are a friendly character. We have ministers Plen potentiary residing with the republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received ministers the same rank, from Colombia, Guatimula, Buenos Ayres and Mexico. With the Republic Colombia, a treaty of commerce has been formed, and a negociation for a like treaty, wou have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, h it not been prevented by the indisposition a lamented decease of Mr. Rodney, our minist there. An advantageous alteration in our tre ty with Tunis, has been obtained."

Propositions made to the English, Frenc and Russian, and most of the other governmen of Europe on the subject of maratime righ the unsettled state of which, is believed to the chief circumstance which has so long led our losses at sea, have been received in a frien ly manner, but are not yet disposed of.

A balance of more than $3,000,000, it is e pected, will be found in the Treasury on the of January. The sale of lands in Florida, w ere long, be sufficient to repay the $5,000,0 borrowed from the United States Bank. Se eral other documents show the flourishing sta of the treasury. Some improvements in t military department, are noticed. The subje of fortifications, of the Mississippi navigati and internal improvements generally, are me tioned as having been successfully prosecuted some extent. Various surveys for canals ha resulted satisfactorily; and surveys for the esta lishment of certain roads, are soon to commen according to a former act of Congress. W a view to these improvements, it is proposed enlarge "both the corps of engineers, the mili ry and topographical."

Our relation with the Indian tribes contin as formerly: but owing to the lateness of season, the contemplated military escorts to commissioners, who shall be sent to certain tribes for negociations, have not yet been formed.

'Many of the tribes,' says the President, 'have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the government, and particularly by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians. There have been established, under the provisions of this act, thirty-two schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature, and likewise in agriculture and the ordinary arts of life."

Reference is made to the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of augmenting our maratime force in the Mediterranean, West Indies. &c. The Post Office department is mentioned as having more than defrayed its expenses; and several other matters of minor import, are submitted for the consideration of Congress.

The visit of La Fayette is noticed; and his high services and sacrifice in the cause of American liberty, are urged as a reason why Congress should be invited to make such a provision for him, as shall be worthy the character of the American people. A paragraph occurs full of good wishes for Greece. South America is viewed in a favourable point of light, as fast rising to independence. Several new regulations in the Judiciary are called for by the increasing accession of territories to the United States.

The condition of our Aborigines, is spoken of in the following manner.

"The condition of the Aborigines within our limits, and especially those who are within the limits of the States, merits likewise, particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced. Some well digested plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honour of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety; and this can be accomplished only by degrees. The process must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present States and Territories, and the Rocky Mountains and Mexico, there is a vast Territory to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought, if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature, and in the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits might gradually be drawn there. The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expense, and that not inconsiderable, but it is doubted whether any other can be devised which would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed."

The following is the conclusion of the Message.

"I cannot conclude this communication, the last of the kind which I shall have to make, without recollecting with great sensibility and heart-felt gratitude, the many instances of the public confidence, and the generous support, which I have received from my fellow-citizens, in the various trusts with which I have been honoured. Having commenced my service in early youth, and continued it since, with few and short intervals, I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From the present prosperous and happy state, I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be preserved and perpetuated, will be the object of my fervent and unceasing prayer to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

JAMES MONROE.

Little business has as yet been done: but the officers and committees have been chosen, and a bill for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt, has passed to a second reading in the Senate.

General La Fayette has been introduced to Congress in such a manner as to reflect equal honour on the patriot and the country who unanimously offer him the sincere and spontane-

general congress, would be made public. "Then (says the Editor) will be presented to the world, the first treaty concluded between one of the new states of old Spanish America, and an established nation which occupies so distinguished a rank in the commonwealth of nations.

MEXICO.—Two Generals, in actual command, have been chosen President and Vice President of our sister Republic of Mexico, viz. Gen. Guadulupe Victoria, Pres't, and Gen. Nicholas Bravo, V. Pres't. There is no wonder that at the head of their troops, with the recommendation of their significant names they carried the election against all opponents.—They entered upon their offices, Oct. 10. The federal constitution of the Mexican states, was ratified Oct. 4th. The province of Chiapa has joined the Mexican union, Soconusco, that of Central America.—*Daily Advertiser.*

The Edinburgh Review for July, speaks of Austria. as the *head* of "the HOLY ALLIANCE which will one day undoubtedly be regarded as the *most* formidable conspiracy *ever* entered into against the liberties of mankind."

Another editor of Junius has appeared, with copious notes by Atticus Secundus. These notes contain much valuable political history of the period in which Junius wrote.

WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the "*Western Education Society of the State of New-York,*" will be held at the Session Room of the 1st Presbyterian Church in Utica, on Wednesday, the 29th Dec. inst. A sermon will be delivered by Rev Mr. Miller, at 6 o,clock P. M. At 10 o'clock A. M. of the same day, the Directors of the society will meet at the same place.

ALEXANDER SEYMOUR,
Recording Clerk.

Annual meeting of the "*Oneida Bible Society,*" on the last Wednesday of the present month, at the Session-room, immediately after the meeting of the Education Society in the evening.—Directors will meet at 2 o'clock P. M. of the same day.

Utica: Dec. 6, 1824.

Female Boarding School.

MISS N. ROYCE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public generally, that she continues to teach in the village of Clinton. The following are the principal branches, with the terms.

For English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, with the use of the Globes. Astronomy, History, Blair's Lectures, Penmanship, Map Drawing, Needlework, together with particular attention to reading and Orthography,	$5 00	per quarter.
Chemistry, the Rudiments of Natural Philosophy, Landscape and Flower Painting, in water colours, and Velvet Painting,	6 00	do.
French Language,	8 00	do.

Board and Lodging, 12 shillings per week; Washing 2 shillings per dozen.

N. B. The WINTER TERM will commence on *Thursday, the 24th of November;* to consist of twenty-two weeks. It will contribute much to the benefit of the scholar, to be present at the commencement of the term.

Books and Stationary furnished, if wished, at the usual prices.

Clinton, Oneida Co. Nov. 5, 1824. 24—3w.

NEW-YORK TRACT MAGAZINE.

THE *First No.* of this publication having run out, those persons who may have received it and do not design to become subscribers for the work, are respectfully solicited to return that No. *by mail*, to the Corresponding Secretary; and those who are disposed to patronize it, are requested to send their names to him as early as their convenience will admit.

EBN'R. WATSON, *Cor. Sec.*
N. Y. State Tract Society.

Albany, Nov. 16, 1824. 24—3w.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the BOSTON RECORDER, who live in the vicinity of Utica, and have not paid their subscriptions for the past year, are requested to make remittance to A. Merrell, No. 40, Genesee-street, Utica, before the first of January next.

Utica, Nov. 8th, 1824.

M. HITCHCOCK, has constantly on hand, a large assortment of *Drugs and Medicine, Dye Woods and Dye Stuff, Paints and Oil, Liquors and Groceries:* Wholesale and Retail.
Feb. 3d, 1824. 3—tf.

COMPARISONS.

How brittle is glass! and how slipp'ry is ice!
  How fleeting a shadow! a bubble how thin!
So brittle, so slipp'ry, so fled in a trice,
  Are the the joys of the world, and the pleasures of sin.

How glorious the sun! and how pure is the light!
  How firm is the rock! and how boundless the sea!
But more full, and more firm, and more pure, and more bright,
  Are the blessings, Religion, created by thee.

BURNS THE POET.

His last moments have never been described; he had laid his head quietly on the pillow, awaiting dissolution, when his attendant reminded him of his medicine, and held the cup to his lips. He started suddenly up, drained the cup at a gulp, threw his hands before him like a man about to swim, and sprung from head to foot of the bed, fell with his face down, and expired without a groan.

Essay on Music proposed.—Rev. Thomas Dickson Baird, A. M. Pastor of the church of Lebanon (Pa.,) proposes to publish by subscription, an "inquiry into the privilege and duty of the Christian Church in the exercise of sacred praise." The work is to contain, besides incidental matter, a chronology and history of scripture song from the Creation—an enlarged review of the ancient and modern history of the psalmody of the Christian Church—and an examination of "An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert Mc Masters, A. M. The work will, in some respects, be controversial: but the author disclaims any design to wage a war of "*angry words*," and seems disposed to prosecute a calm and dispassionate inquiry. The work is to contain about 200 pages, and is offered to single subscribers in boards, at 37 1-2 cts. pr. copy—bound, 50 cts. As for ourselves, we know nothing of the character of the author, but what is to be learned from a short advertisement in the Pittsburgh Recorder, from which the preceding particulars are derived.

Old 100 Collection.—It would be unfair to express a decided opinion on the merits of a work which we have not yet seen: but, with the principle advocated by the friends of the compilers of the Old 100 Collection, we are legitimately at issue. We have seen several notices of the work, one of which is in a late number of the Telegraph, setting forth as meritorious, an adherence to the ordinary copies of the old psalm tunes, with all their mis-prints (we presume) and their false and vulgar harmonies—as if an art, which in its very nature, always has been and always must be peculiarly progressive, were all at once to be led back two or three centuries, for the accommodation of those who never would learn to sing, or take any pains to improve upon the taste of their great great grandfathers. We would recommend to the compilers, as an additional improvement, that the Collection be attached to Sternhold and Hopkins' edition of the Psalms; or to something still older, if they can find it.

Organs in Presbyterian Churches.—We have recently heard of several new instances of subscriptions being issued for organs, to be erected in Presbyterian Churches. This measure seems to be gaining ground: but the result will not be every where the same: and we should be sorry to hear of any instances of the kind, where the congregation were not likely to be favoured with a competent organist, and a disciplined choir. We shall take an early opportunity of explaining our views of the subject.

A public Concert has been lately given by the Choral Society of N. York.

A Concert of sacred music will be given next Friday evening, at the Episcopal church in this village. The funds collected on the occasion to apply as a benefit to Mr. Clark, who efficiates as organist.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

MY NATIVE VILLAGE.

After an absence of nearly ten years, I once more approached my native village. It was at the close of a lovely day in June, a time in which nature appears arrayed in all its beauty. They, who have experienced an equal term of absence, can imagine my feelings, as I ascended the hill, from whose summit the village burst upon my view. There lay before me, the accomplishment of my wish, for many a tedious year: and, with a heart filled with gratitude to the Being who had preserved me through my absence, I surveyed a scene, which might have occupied the pen of a poet, or the pencil of a painter. The sun, in its mellowing beams, cast its departing look o'er the landscape, adding beauty and interest to the view; and as far eye could reach, upon the calm bosom of the waters, were seen many a sail, hanging from the yards, unruffled by the slightest breeze,—while the voice of the mariner, echoing o'er its surface, alone interrupted the stillness of the scene. Here was the house, where I was first taught to prize the advantages of education, and the place too, of many a youthful recollection, where, free and uncontrolled, I lived without a care to intrude upon me, without a thought of my future prospects, but what was tinged, with all the ardour of youthful fancy and inexperience: For the world which lay before me, and upon which I was soon to enter, presented nought but its brightest, its most alluring attractions. Yonder spire, rising amidst the surrounding foliage, designates the house of God: The sound of that bell, has often called me to hear, from the lips of a venerable and much loved pastor, those words which speak peace and good will to men.

While thus gazing upon the scene before me, I caught a view of my once loved home.—but now, my home no longer. My parents had, a few years before, gone "to the house appointed for all living" while their only child, their roving boy, was in climes far distant from the home of his youth. O with what anxiety did ye watch o'er my earliest years, and guard me from every danger: and in sickness, how have ye bent over me. Each pain of mine was felt by you; nor did ye know peace or comfort, until, by your prayers, and your care, I was restored to health. Yet, when ye were in sickness, I was not near. How great would now be my consolation had I been there to wipe the cold sweat from your brows. To have added one moment's ease to your dying hours, would have been cheaply purchased with years of pain.

Where are now the associates of my earlier days. Nipped by the frost of death, many have been borne to an early tomb: and those that remain, now grown to manhood, are scattered over the wide world, far from the scenes of their former days.

He, whose house I now entered, had been the friend and associate of my earliest years.—Devoting himself to the service of his Maker, he now delivers the doctrines of grace from that pulpit, whence he first received them. His extended arm receives me beneath the same roof where first I drew my breath;—and now we assemble around the family altar, our hearts are raised in unison to that Being, who, after years of separation, had preserved us and brought us together, while so many of our companions had passed away like the morning dew.

I hastened, ere leaving my native village, to the grave of my parents, where as *their* kindness, and my disobedience and ingratitude *rushed* upon my memory, causing the tear of repentance to bedew their graves, I prayed that those heavenly precepts which they had instilled into my infant mind, and which had never been forgotten, might yet spring up and bear fruit to everlasting life. With a mind, saddened by the past, and with a hope beaming on the future, I again left the village. Years have rolled by; yet never, while recollection lasts, will the remembrance of my visit to the place of my nativity be forgotten. C. L. I.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been pleased to find, that you sometimes publish notices of the last moments of the departing friends of the Redeemer, with a view to exhibit the holy triumphs of the gospel of salvation.

Next in importance to this, is the delineation of the death-bed scene of the infidel and the scoffer. Characters of these descriptions, often die in the greatest distress and horror of mind. The death of a Spira, an Altamont, a Newport, or a Voltaire, has doubtless, in some instances, done more towards guarding the youthful mind against the entanglements of error and the mazes of infidelity, than all the learned appeals in favour of Christianity *ever can* do; and perhaps, even more than is to be expected from the death-bed scenes of the righteous. These will sometimes be associated in the minds of unbelievers, with ideas of superstition and fanaticism: but, there is something connected with the sinner's death-bed, that is not so readily misunderstood—something, to which the natural heart is not, as in the other case, an utter stranger; but to which, in its more thoughtful moments, it can readily respond.

It has recently fallen to my lot, to become acquainted with an instance, which, though differing from those last mentioned, would have been little inferior to them in effect, on the minds of those who could have been present, to witness the scene.

A labouring man of my acquaintance, who had long scoffed at the idea of future punishment, was at length brought to view himself in a dying condition. I dare not say, that death had *in reality* no terrors for him: but it freezes my blood to think, with what awful hardihood he continued profanely to brave, on the very threshold of eternity, the tremendous threatenings of the Almighty, and this, in the full possession of his reason. When, towards the last of his disorder, he inquired of a by-stander, whether there was any probability of his surviving that paroxysm, he was told, that he was then dying, he replied with nothing but curses, that he was ready; that he was not afraid of death; and in this impious, fiend-like spirit, he continued, to all human appearance, till he breathed his last, and plunged into all the awful realities that awaited him. Thus he died, consistently with his faith, and in a state of mind fully prepared, for—what!—for the *heaven of the Universalist!!* X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHILDREN'S TOY BOOKS.

The Children's Toy books published by the New-York Tract Society, we hope will speedily be substituted for "*Tom Thumb's Folio*," "Goody Two Shoes," "*Mother Goose's Melodies*," and a host of other useless productions, which, to say the least, have never made any favourable impression on the minds of their young readers. The following is the list published by the Society.

Address to a Child; Goodness of Providence; the Vine; the Orphan; history of Elizabeth Loveless; little Susan and her Lamb; wonderful cure of Naaman; the Happy Cottagers; Mary Jones; Ann Walsh, the Irish Girl; little Sally of the Sunday School; destructive consequences of Vice, Dissipation, and Luxury; mischief its own punishment; Louisa's tenderness to the little birds in winter; advice to Sunday School children; bread, the Staff of Life; affectionate Daughter; happy Negro; Sally Butler, and the passionate boy; select verses for children; the Happy man, or the life of William Kelly; the Image boys, translated from the French; history of Jenny Hickling; Honesty the best policy; history of Thomas Frankland; account of Robert Careless; Falsehood Chastised; history of Lucy Careful; or active benevolence; life and death of Lady Jane Grey; good boys; or examine yourselves; account of John Schureman Sutphen; The Child's remembrancer.

TEMPLE OF SHOEDAGON.

At the capture of Rangoon in India, by the British, a part of the soldiers were lodged in the celebrated temple of Shoedagon, or Dagoung, and the manner of the habitation is thus described in a letter from an officer.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"On the 11th, a party proceeded to take possession of the grand Pagoda, about two miles from the town, and found Mr. Roy, Capt. Hill, and others, confined in a dungeon, from which they were instantly released. This pagoda and the grounds about it, are crowded with European infantry and artillery, being one principal point without the town, which is garrisoned chiefly by the Madras Seapoys. The scenes that now occur at this extensive and gorgeous temple, are of a nature singular, odd, and amusing. For want of quarters, the men thrust themselves into every little shrine and niche—some of these are sufficiently spacious to admit a table and chair, or a cot—others serve as receptacles for boots and shoes, beef and biscuit. Round the neck of one divinity, is suspended a belt and bayonet, while another has its lap full of knapsacks and cartridge boxes.—The ears of others offer convenient pegs for a hat or a tin pot, and their shoulders for a soldier's jacket. In short, never were a set of poor deities so meanly employed or so familiarly treated. The great Godama, in particular, had his hands full of business, and much charge of old clothes. I was particularly diverted with one figure of a size larger than life, placed in an erect posture to bestow a blessing, apparently, on another prostrate at his feet. The hand and the arm raised for the above purpose, supported one end of a hammock, while boxes and canteens hung round his neck, and the poor suppliant's back served as a good seat for a soldier quietly cleaning his accoutrements and smoking his pipe; and much as I have heard of this celebrated pagoda, it far exceeded my expectations in extent and splendour, as well as in the richness, delicacy, and I may say taste, of ornaments and carved work, with which the principal temple, and hundreds of others that surround it are loaded. *In the human figures only*, taste and execution are defective."

LONDON.

Taken from Leighin's New Picture of London, 1823.

Westminster Hall exceeds in dimensions any room in Europe, unsupported by pillars: its length is 170 feet, its height 60, and the breadth 74. The long room in the Custom House, alike unsupported by pillars, is in length 190 feet, breadth 66, and height 55.

The constables, patroles, and watchmen, who are every night on duty in and round the metropolis, are estimated at upwards of 3,000.

There are two houses in St. Giles' which are frequented by more than 260 beggars. There they have their clubs; and when they meet, they drink and feed well, read the papers, and talk politics.

A negro beggar retired some time ago to the West Indies, with a fortune of $40,000.

Beggars make great use of children, in practising upon the feelings of the humane. one man will collect three, four, or five children, from different parents, paying sixpence or ninepence for each, during the day. Some children have been regularly let out by the day, for two shillings and sixpence as the price of their hire; a child that is shockingly deformed is worth four shillings a day, and even more. Before the Committee (of the House of Commons,) on Pauperism, an instance was noticed of an old woman who kept a night school for the purpose of instructing children in the street language.

Mr. Colquhoun, a member of Parliament, estimated that about 11,000 persons were engaged in the plundering of merchandize at the London shows, and that their depredations amounted annually to more than twenty-two hundred thousand dollars.

There are in London, more than 30,000 common prostitutes.

There are supposed to be 3000 receivers of stolen goods; and the amount of property pilfered in the small way from housekeepers, is estimated at nearly two millions of dollars annually.

Regular markets are held in public and private houses, where bankers, pedlars, &c. get supplied with counterfit money, with the advantage of nearly 100 per cent. in their favour.

Robbery and theft are reduced to a regular system. The robbers are often supplied with coaches, to aid them to escape, or cheat the police.

There are many female sharpers who dress elegantly, personate women of fashion, and attend masquerades.

There are schools to teach the art of picking pockets, which is done by experimenting on pockets hung up with bells set around, and the pupil graduates when he can get a purse contained in it without jingling the bells.

The income of the principal religious charitable societies, (fifteen in number,) for the year ending 1821, was upwards of twelve hundred thousand dollars.

There are about 1500 hackney coaches and chariots.

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE IV. AND DR. PEARSON.

From a respectable source, says the Telegraph, we have the following anecdote of George IV. and Dr. Pearson, author of the life of Buchanan.—"On a certain occasion, Mr. Pearson, then little known, happening in London, was invited by one of his Majesty's chaplains to officiate on a Sabbath, when it was expected the king would not be present. The invitation was accepted, but to the surprise of all, his Majesty entered the chapel together with the Royal Family, when the young man was to preach! His intended sermon was of a very plain and pointed character, and such an one as seldom or never entered the royal ear.—But Pearson did not feel disposed to alter, curtail, or exchange it for another. The king was very much astonished to hear such unwonted doctrine, and sent a messenger requiring the attendance of the young preacher. Pearson waited on the king, who was pleased to inform him that he was much gratified with his discourse, and "farther," said he, "it is our royal pleasure that you be appointed to the office of chaplain to the court!" Pearson was surprised at this unexpected favour, an object of so much ambition to the English clergy, but with Christian meekness and dignity, begged to decline the honour. The king was astonished, and asked his reason for declining that which to any clergyman in his situation would be a very high favour. "I am sorry to say to your Majesty, that my discharging the duties of this office to my king on earth, would be inconsistent with my duty to my king in heaven." "How so?" asked the king. "I should be obliged for example to attend your Majesty in your royal yacht on parties of pleasure during the Sabbath," was his reply. "And is it then a profanation of the Sabbath? My chaplains never told me so," rejoined the king. Some explanation of the nature and sanctity of the Sabbath was then entered into, all which appeared new to the king.—When the interview was concluded, Pearson was dismissed, but was subsequently sent for, and when he entered the royal presence, was addressed by the king as "Dr. Pearson." "Your Majesty mistakes, I have not yet received that honour."—"That honour," replied the king, "has been conferred upon you," and beckoning to a page, he advanced and presented to Pearson the degree of D. D. which had been obtained from Oxford! "You will henceforward" the king told him, "be considered as one of our chaplains," and at the same time assured him that, while in his service, nothing should be required of him inconsistent with his duty to his conscience or his God.

"From that time," said Mr. S——, "his Majesty has ceased from his Sabbath pleasure parties. He is now what may be called a moral man."

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.

FREE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Editor.—The doctrine seems to have been fashionable within the last few years, and advocated by some grave legislators, that we are doing too much for free schools; and efforts have been made to relieve the community from the burden they impose. Being one of those who consider our system of free schools among the most valuable institutions of our favoured Commonwealth, I send you, as a commentary upon the doctrine of those who are opposed to me in sentiment, a copy of a certificate made by a magistrate in a neighboring State where free schools have been proscribed by law, which was used as evidence of marriage at a late term of one of our Courts.

"To Whome this may Concarn I hereby Satifey that I married ——— in march th28 Day AD 1821 And they Brought a Steeket that they were Lawful Publish from the town Clark in uxribruxon* I Surfey that I married thay two parsons about that time afore said in ——— By me —
——— ——— Justi Pa."

*Uxbridge.

A HINT TO REFORMED TIPPLERS.

In a notice of one of Brainerd's Indian congregations, published in the Religious Advocate, we find the following account of Indian John's resisting temptation, which he communicated to Mr. Tennent.

"In a conversation he had with Indian John, who had formerly been overtaken with liquor, and had since discovered great contrition for it, and by a uniform good behaviour since, was restored to full standing in the church, he gave the account of his struggles to withstand temptation. John said he was once passing a tavern at a little distance, very early on a winter morning; when he saw the house he made a halt, and looking wishfully at it, his heart said, John, a dram would be a very good thing this cold morning—He answered, No, my heart;—Mr. Brainerd said John must not drink dram; Mr. Tennent said John must not drink dram; Jesus Christ says John must not drink dram. I then walked very fast. I stopped again—My heart said, John, *half* a dram, a little *small* dram, very good for John this cold morning, make John travel strong. I say—Mr. Brainerd, Mr. Tennent say, John must not *touch* dram—Jesus Christ say, John must not touch one *drop*. My heart say, only *very little*, John. I say, my heart, *you* go drink dram, *John* will run away. So I ran as hard as I could.

Remarkable.—A Paris paper furnishes the following remarkable anecdote. About 100 years ago, a man aged 18, was condemned to the gallies for a hundred years and a day. The man has suffered in full the sentence of the law, and has now returned to Lyons in France, where claiming an estate belonging to his family, the proprietor, M. Bertholon, who had thought his purchase fair and safe, agreed, by the advice of his lawyer, to settle the contentious matter by giving the real proprietor £4,500 sterling (nearly 20,000 dollars.) This wonderful old man, at the age of 118, has lately offered his hand to a woman and is shortly to be married.—*Maine Baptist Herald.*

Duelling properly punished.—Two men having a dispute in Ohio, one of them said to the other, "I am not able to fight you; but I will meet you with a musket any day you dare meet me." This being deemed a challenge, he was indicted at the last term of Belmont county court, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour in the Penitentiary, for three years—that being the shortest time prescribed by the law of the state, for sending a challenge to fight a duel.—*N. Y. Obs.*

Crime Rewarded.—Three persons convicted of rape and horse stealing in Canada, have been pardoned on condition of leaving the Canadas, and, of course, proceeding to the United States!—*B. Rec.*

A new fruit has lately been introduced into England, called CHERIMOYA, by the natives of Mexico; it has yet no English name, but is a species of the ANNANA of Linnæus. It is esteemed a more delicate fruit even than the pine apple. The fruit is covered by a green scaly substance. In size and shape it resembles the heart of a calf, and the interior substance is similar to thick cream, sweetened with fine sugar. It is arranged in the natural order COADUNATÆ, and is of the POLYANDRIA POLYGNIA class and order. The flowers have only three petals, LANCEOLATE, COMIAEOUS, TOMENTOSE. [*Minerva.*

To prevent the smoking of a Lamp.—Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.

The Paper Manufactory of Mr. Thomas Ames of Philadelphia, produces paper of property so firm and adhesive, that it resists the excessive humidity and dampness of the East India climates. Several reams have been sent to Canton, and a larger supply of the article from the above manufactory has been demanded.

Human Stature.—Mr. Hennan, of the French Academy, wrote an elaborate treatise to prove that our primogenitor Adam measured 123 feet, and Eve 118 feet, and that human stature was gradually diminishing.

MEXICO ACADEMY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the next quarter will commence on the 10th of November inst., under the instruction of Mr. Mason W. Southworth as principal, and Miss Maria Benham assistant. The Trustees would inform the public, that a separate apartment is prepared in the Academy for Young Ladies; and, that a boarding house, for their accomodation near the Academy, is fitted up with convenient rooms for lodging and private study: Board may be obtained for one dollar per week. It is believed that the reasonable expectations of those parents who place their children in this Institution, will not be disappointed.

Terms as follows:
For Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c.; — $4 00, per. qr.
English Studies; 3 50 do
Painting, Map Drawing and Embroidery; 4 00 do

CHESTER HAYDEN, WILLIAM WATKINS,
OLIVER LEAVETT, ELIAS BREWSTER,
JAMES ABELL, WM. S. FITCH,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, DAVID R. DIXON.
SETH SEVERANCE, *Trustees.*
Mexico, Nov. 4th, 1824. 23—tf.

J. M'GARRY,

MERCHANT TAYLOR, at No. 114, Genesee-street, at the sign of the Grand Erie Canal Boatman, offers for sale a fresh assortment of ready made Clothing, of all descriptions and of good quality. Having been liberally patronized he returns to the public his thanks, and assures them that his desire to merit business is undiminished, and that his ability to do it is greatly increased. He has in his employ a number of very superior workmen from New-York; and, deeming punctuality and good workmanship the "life of business," he hopes to see his shop very generally patronized. He will attend to the business of those who may please to employ him with promptness and in a manner not to be excelled.

CUTTING.

The subscriber would inform the Farmers, in the vicinity, and others, that work will be cut for women to make up, and warranted to fit if properly made. Produce taken for pay.
JOHN M'GARRY.
Utica, Oct. 5, 1824. 1—6w.

MERRELL & HASTINGS, have constantly on hand for sale—*MUSICA SACRA: or Springfield and Utica Collections united.* Edited by Thomas Hastings and Solomon Warriner. Also, Appendix to Musica Sacra, Musical Reader, and Dissertation on Musical Taste, by Thomas Hastings.

The above Works may also be had at the principal Book-Stores at the East and South.
Utica, August 17, 1824.

FOR sale by Merrell & Hastings, No. 40 Genesee-street, the
CHRISTIAN AND COMMON ALMANACK,
by the gross or thousand.
Utica, Nov. 9th, 1824.

PHYSIC & SURGERY.

DOCT. I. N. MEACHAM, has taken into partnership JONATHAN DAY, M. D.—Doct. Day brings ample testimonials of character and qualifications:—Reference to D. W. Childs, E. Bacon, and J. E. Hinman, Esqrs. Mr. W. Clark, Dr. Hitchcock and Mr. A. Kasson. Their Office is No. 36, Genesee St. next door to the Post-Office, where they will be happy to attend all calls in their profession, and are always willing to give the public the *best* evidence of their qualifications (viz.) *Successful Practice.*
Utica, April 8, 1824. tf.